"Mrs. Edward Danforth, Fifth Av-

Did nothing whisper to him that this lady, whose life he had saved—the one to whom he seemed so irresistibly drawn—was his mother, from whom he had been parted for fifteen

To be Continued.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1959.

Sam Housson and the Presidency. Some of the Washington gossips declare that Jen. Sam Houston, of Texas, is President Be-CHAPAN's first choice for the next Presidency, and that to promote Sam's chances, Mr. Bu CHANAN will use all his influence in the Charles ton Convention to have the Houston men in Texas recognized as the proper persons to be represented in the Democratic National Convention. Though Sam ran at the late election in Texas, as an independent candidate for Governor, against the regular Democratic candidate. RUNNELS, yet he spoke in kind terms of Mr. Bc-CHANAN, and of his administration. It is, therefore, a plausible conjecture, that the President has been touched by Sam's generous praise, and that he would prefer the old hero of San Jacinto as his successor in the Presidential office.

But whether SAM HOUSTON is, or is not Mr. BUCHANAN's first choice, he is, beyond question, the first choice of thousands in every section of the Union. In 1852, The Sun proposed bim as the best candidate the Democracy could present, and had he been nominated at Baltimore, instead of Mr. Pience, the country would have been saved the agitation, heart-burnings and strife which followed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Sam not only opposed the repeal, but he dissented most emphatically from the vacillating policy of the PIERCE Administration in regard to Kansas matters. So disgusted did be become with the acts of the Administration and the support they received from the party, that Le seceded for a time from the party organization, and connected himself with the American

movement. expectations, and, in the late Texan canvass he reavowed his adhesion to the principles and platform of the National Democracy. With a portion of the Democracy, Sam's slight aberration from strict party lines may be to his prejndice; but, on the other hand, were he a candi. date for President, it would stand largely to his advantage with that numerous portion of our citizens who do not consider his brief connection with the American party a fault. SAM, if put in nomination at Charleston, for the Presidency, would receive a heavy American vote, and could,

But there is a poor prospect of SAM receiving the Charleston nomination. He is not a favorite with the leaders and wire cullers of the par-Ly, and he is particularly obnoxious to the more violent of the Southern politicians. Were the Convention system of nominating Presidential candidates broken up, and the race opened to all who possessed, or supposed they possessed, great popularity, SAM might take the field, as he recently took it in Texas, as an independent candidate, with a fair prospect of distancing

Rowdylam in Politics.

most of his rivals.

THE recent disgraceful exhibitions of rowdysm at Syracuse have been followed by other displays of the same kind. A war of words in drinking saloons, vulgar abuse in newspaper articles, and shabby placards, personal violence and broken noses, are the sequences of the Syracuse fracas. All this comes of the countenance which bullies and fighting men. They have pampered and yielded to the demands of this class of fellows, until they are, in a measure, their slaves, and they have not the courage, even if they had the desire, to emancipate themselves.

But they do not wish to be rid of the "mus cle-men" who do the heavy work in political contests, at primary elections and regular elections. If one party does not engage their services another will, and hence we find them shifting their politics as circumstances or interest makes politic or profitable. They care nothing about political platforms. What they are after is "place or pay," and they have wonderful success. By banding together they have become a power in our city, and we see no great prospect of their overthrow while our citizens make so little real, earnest effort to place good men in municipal offices.

Mayor TIEMANN has not countenanced the rowdy class, and he has consequently incurred their opposition. If he were put up for re-election, they would work with all their energies against him; but would order-loving citizens work for him in the same manner? Some might, but they would be the exceptions. And hence the laws will be disregarded and rowdy ism flourish, while unscrupulous men are allowed to manage our political affairs.

The San Juan Difficulty.

It is said that the President manifests great auxiety about the San Juan Island controversy. He fears that something rash may be done under the excitement which prevailed among the Americans and British at last dates, Gov. Douglas has never shown a friendly feeling toward this country or its citizens, and having a superior force immediately at his command, he might let his temper lead him into the disastrons error of precipitating a conflict. We hope, however, that a collision will be avoided, until the two Governments have had time to come to an agreement.

The hasty departure of Lieutenant-General Scorr to the seat of the Boundary difficulty, and the report that he is clothed with large discretionary powers, are regarded as evidence that The Government views the question as one that may soon assume a most serious character. At all events, it is stated that General HARNEY'S step will be sustained, and the American occupation of the Island maintained. England cannot show that our interpretation of the Boundary treaty is not the true one, and after hav-Ing yielded so much to her before, we cannot now afford to be cheated or bullied out of our rights.

All that is necessary on the part of our Coernment is firmness. England will not rashly embroil herself with this country in a matter where she would be held, by public opinion, to be in the wrong. Nor, while her people apprehend a French invasion, will they give any countenance to a quarrel with the United

Douglas's Reply to Judge Black.

In his recent speech in Wooster, Ohio, Senator Douglas replied to the article, or review.in the Washington Constitution, attributed to Attorney General BLACK. Mr. Douglas asserted that if he (Judge BLACK) were the author, then it came from a man who wrote to the Democrats of Illinois to support abolitionists for Congress, in preference to the regular Democratic candidates. The Cincinnati Enquirer thus reports the Wooster speech:

It is asserted that the article in Harper contained an assault on the federal courts, but the author of this reply, no matter who he was, knew that he ut-

his new companion than he would in talking with Uncle Hugh or Aunt Hester.

At length they reached the thronged thoroughfare—Broadway.

"Now," said she, "I need trouble you no further. I can easily find a conveyance home. Let me hope, however, to see you at my house soon—say to-morrow evening. I will take care to be at home then. Here is my card."

She handed him a card, on which he read this the handed him a card, on which he read this confiscated by any power on earth, except by due to the handed him a card, on which he read this confiscated by any present his restlient unworthy of any man who would be confiscated by any private property could be confiscated by any present his restlient unworthy of any man who would be thought of a man who would prostitute a high dide tout. Who were the author of that reply was, he was a base calumnlator. It was a falsehood, and the writer knew it to be such, that he, could be thought of a man who would prostitute a high dide tout. Who were the author of that reply was, he was a base calumnlator. It was a falsehood, and the writer knew it to be such, that he, could be thought of a man who would prostitute a fight office to deceive the American people? Whoever the author of that reply was, he was a base calumnlator. It was a falsehood, and the writer knew it to be such, that he, could be thought of a man who would prostitute a fight office to deceive the American people? Whoever the author of that reply was, he was a base calumnlator. It was a falsehood, and the writer knew it to be such, that he, could be thought of the American people? Whoever the author of that reply was a tissue of falsehoods, from beginning to end. It was a falsehood, and the writer knew it to be such, that he, could be thought of a man who would prostitute a high office the American people? Whoever the author of that pamplet a were advanced to be at home the author of that pamplet aware and the writer knew it to be such, the author of the man the pamplet aware and the writer knew it to be such, the autho

The American State Convention The American State Convention concluded its labors on Wednesday evening, but the report of the latter part of the proceedings did not reach us until Thursday morning. In continuation of that report we give the following synotion of that report we give the following synopsis. At the evening session, Mr. Erasrus Brooks reperied to the Convention an Address and resolutions prepared by the State Commit-tee, of which he was Chairman. The address a warmer ing views and opinions of the American partythe leading feature of their creed being that only American born citizens should be the chosen representatives of the people. The history of the rise and objects of the American party is given, and it is claimed that these objects were to purify our elections, improve the administration of government, in local, state and national affairs, and sustain the Constitution of the United States against sectional assaults, whether made by politicians belonging to the South or to the North.

Upon the Slavery question, the address counmoderation and conciliation, and a due regard for the compromises of the Constitution. the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine of Mr. SEWARD, and the agitation by some Southern politicians of the revival of the African Slave trade, are equally condemned as mischievous in character and tendency. As to the Americans uniting with the Republican party, the address says that the declaration of the Republicans at their recent State Convention.

That the union must be upon Republican principles, with a Republican platform, and a Republican

pics, with a Republican platform, and a Republican-standard-bearer," are terms so un-American and degrading, that no union can be effected upon them. The terms must be national and conciliatory. The address concluded with a declaration in favor of internal improvements, the better administration of our State Government and canals, and a confession that, to effect something toward this end, the wiser course for the American party to pursue at this time, is to abstain from nominating candidates of their own for State officers, and give their support to a ticket chosen from the candidates of the other two parties. The resolutions accompanying the address, are a mere echo o its leading ideas.

A lively discussion followed the reading of the ddress and resolutions, some finding fault with the part recommending a split ticket. Finally, they were adopted. Mr. J. W. SAVAGE, of New we think, be elected. Certainly, he would be a York, with a view of bringing about the union popular candidate in most of the Northern of all sections of the Opposition, offered the fol lowing resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Juleadined. That a Committee of one from each original District he appointed to confer with other political District he appointed to confer with other political Convention of all the purpose of calling a general act all Convention of all the opponents of the Democry, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and

The subject, however, was referred to the State Committee. Mr. GEORGE BRIGGS, from the Committee on Nominations, reported a ticket for State Officers, as follows: Judge of Court of Appeals .- H. E. DAVIES, Re-

Secretary of State .- D. R. FLOYD JONES, Demo-Comptroller. R. DEBNISTON, Republican.

Treasurer ... P. Dorsheimen, Republican.
Attorney-General. .. CHARLES J. MYERS, Republ State Engineer .- VAB R. RICHMOND, Democrat. Canal Commissioner. W. I. SKINNER, Democi State Prison Inspector. N. S. Eldenkin, Dem at. Clerk of Court of Appeals .- Charles Bugues,

Mr. Toone, of New York, moved that the cannot like to see the party run Mr. E. T. Wood said he desired a Canal and American ticket, and could not consistently vote the ticket reported. Mr. HEADLEY said he believed the present arrangement gave the contracting Board to the Democrats and the Canal Board to the Republicans. Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, Mr. DUGANNE, of New York, and others, spoke against the ticket. Mr. IRVING, of New York, said the nemination of Mr. Don-SREIMER was a bargain with the Buffalo men, through whom the President of the State Council was made Sheriff, and other Americans got fat offices. Mr. Thompsomonplained that Mr. CHURCH, the best Canal Democrat in the State, was not on the ticket. Mr. FULLMER, of New York, said he "would not swallow a Dutchman." He would not yote for a Dutchman or an Irishman for any office. Mr. MACOMBER, Gen. SCROGGS, and Mr. ULLMAN defended Mr. Don-SHEIMER, as an estimable and honorable gentleman. After further discussion, an amendment to vote riva roce was carried. On Mr. Dorshet-MER's nomination a count was demanded. The vote for his indersement stood 91 against 60 .-When the negative vote was taken, cries resounded through the hall of "Up, Americans, up." The other candidates were indersed without a count. An unanimous vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. BROOKS, the presiding efficer. Mr. BROOKS, in response to the call of the Convertion, made a brief speech, indorsing the action of the Convention. He said:

action of the Convention. He said:

He repretted some things on the ticket, but he was prepared to follow where, the Convention leads, and would give an earnest support to the ticket. He repretted the course the debate had taken to-night. He denied that any man sacrificed a principle by voting for the nominees, nor was he here to gratify any prejudice or eminity against either of the other parties. He saw too great parties to which persons had attached themselves because they are great. He saw here representatives of as noble a constituency asever lived, who were poweriess before these two parties. He sought to remove the obstruction and destroy the strength of tinese parties. State issues alone were now involved. He looked beyond, and being in favor of uprecting and destroying the political machines of the day, he desired new to show that the American raty has the power todo so. He saw a future ahead. He saw success around to the right and left, and he asked Americans to go home and reflect on these matters. They had, by their action to-night, shown the other parties that the principles of Americansm must be respected. He transled the Convention for heir conduct toward the chair, and assured then he are coing to success a first the principles of Americansm. solute particular for the standard the Convention for in conduct toward the chair, and assured them he is going to support a ticket which would be the presentatives of the people at the State Capital in S60. [Cheers.]
The Convention then adjourned with cheers.

The Webster Statue. At the inauguration of the WEBSTER statue at Boston, on Saturday, EDWARD EVERETT delivered a most eloquent address upon Webster and the men of his time, in which occurred the following interesting remarks:-

This is not the occasion to dwell upon the personal character of Mr. Weister, or the fuscination of his social intercourse, or the charm of his domestic life. Something I could have said on his companionable disposition and habits, his genial temper, the resources and attractions of his conversation, his hard-Something I could habits, his genial temper, the recorrece and attractions of his conversation, his love
of mature, alike in her wild and uncultivated aspects,
and his keen perception of the beauties of this fair
world in which we live; something of his devotion to
agricultural pursuits, which, next to his professional
and public doties, formed the occupation of his life;
something of his fondness for athlette and manly
sports and exercises; something of his triendships,
and of his attachments warmer than friendships—
the son, the brother, the husband, and the father;
something of the joys and the sorrows of his home—
of the strength of his religious convictions, his testimony to the truth of the Christian Revelation; the
tenderness and sublimity of the parting scene. Something on these topics I have elsewhere said, and may
not here repeat.

as little known to Mr. Gonr as himself, and who went to pronounce his name, which he did so indistinctly as not to be heard. His slender figure, striking countenance, large dark eye and massy brow, his general appearance indicating a delicate organization, his manly carriage and modest demeanor, arrested attention and inspired confidence. His humble suit was granted, he was received in the office, and had been there a week before Mr. Gonz learned that his name was Dasne. Weisstell His elder brother—older in years, he baiter in entering life—at that time taught a small school in Short street, in Boston, and while he was in attendance at the commencement at Dartneuth, in 1864, to receive his degree, Dasne supplied his place. At that school, at the age of ten, I was then a pupil, and there commenced a friendship which lasted, without interruption or chill, while his life lasted: of which, while mine laste, the grateful recollection will never periash. From that time forward, I knew, I honored, I loved him. I saw him at all seasons and on all occasions, in the flush of public triumph—in the intimacy of the fireside—in the mest unreserved interchange of personal confidence: in health and in sickness, in sorrow and in joy; when cally honors began to wreath his brow, and in after life through most of the important scenes of his public career; I saw him on occasions that show the manly strength, and, what is better, the manly weak ness of the human heart; and I decare this day, in the presence of Heaven and of men, that I never heard from him the expression of a wish unbecoming a statistical mand a patriot—the utterance of a word unworthy of a gentleman and a Christian; that I never knew a more generous spirit, a safer adviser, a warmer friend. word unworthy of a gentferman and a Christian; that I never knew a more generous spirit, a safer adviser, a warner friend. The you sak me if he had faults? I answer he was a man. He had some of the faults of a lofty spirit, a genial temperament, and a warm and generous nature; he had none of the faults of a groveling, mean, and malignant nature. He had especially the "last infirmity of a noble mind," and had no doubt raised an aspiring eye to the highest object of political ambition. But he ded if in the honest pride of a capacity equal to the station, and with a consciousness that he should reflect back the honor which it conferred. He might say, with Burker, that "he had no arts but hoses arts," and if he sought the highest honors of the State, he did it by transcendent talent, laberious service, and patriotic devotion to the public good. It was not given to bim, any more than to the other members of the great triumvirate with whom his name is habitually associated, to attain the object of their ambition; but posterity will do them justice, and leagues already to discharce the delt of

REST OF THE NOTE CLERK, AND RECOVERY OF \$20,000 WOLTH OF JEWELRY, FOOT HORSES, purchased with the proceeds of sundry embezzlements from the Fulton Bank, amounting in the aggregate to the alleged sum of \$61.000. The guilty party CHAN, President of the Bank, several of the Diectors, and officer Risa, of the Lower Police Court LANE at once confessed his guit, and gave informaon by which about \$20,000 worth of property was scovered. His first operation, it appears, was to procure a mistress, and this he succeeded in perfectng in the person of a Miss MESSEROLE, for whom he hired, at a rent of \$1,000 per annum, the house No. 280 West 19th street, furnished it in magnificent style, supported the lady and her mother, and gave the former a \$1,000 diamond cross, a \$500 set of bracelets, five elegant diamond rings, two sets of diamond ear-rings, gold watch and chain, &c. &c., in all valued at \$7,000. He next purchased four fast horses and carriages to match, for the purpose of driving his lady about. The horses cost \$6,000, but how much he had paid for the carriages, harness and other "fixins," he has forgotten. To avoid suspicion, one ANDREW J. SPARKS, of No. 98 Fourth avenue, professed to be the proprietor of the stable establishment. The officer asked LANK if he did not, also, keep a yacht, when he replied that he would have had one had he had time to sail it. The officer visited with him the house of Miss MESSERGIE, and the jewelry, furniture, &c., were given up to didates be ballotted for separately, because he did him. The livery establishment was also seized, and charge of the authorities. Lane's salary was but \$1,000 per annum. His father, who has been Cashier of the Bank for 33 years, was his bondsman to the amount of \$10,000. Young Lane states that he expended in one day for lottery tickets \$1,000, and \$250 per day, for two weeks, besides other sums at various times, and that he drew but one prize, which was for \$3,000. He recently, he says, had \$10,000, but it slipped through his fingers so easily that he cannot account for it. Yesterday afternoon the offi-cer visited No. 98 4th Avenue, and there seized a trunk belonging to Lane, which is said to contain securities of various kinds belonging to the Bank.

The affidavit of complaint on which LANE was arrested, was made by the President of the Bank, before Justice OSBORNE, and is devoid of particulars. The magistrate will set an early day for the investigation of the matter, and in the meantime holds LANE in custody. The officers found, upon examination, that Lane had pretended to his father that he was agent of A. B. DEAN, of New Jersey, and was collecting drafts payable in Boston and Philadelphia, which being placed to the credit of the father at the Fulton bank, got his father's checks for the proceeds. It is supposed that he made fictitious accounts current with the banks in the neighboring cities, which enabled him to ferward substitute accounts for fine furnished by the general book-keeper. He would leave for a few days uncharged bills receivable of the legitimate business of the Pulton bank with these foreign banks.

n amounts sufficient to cover up his own fictitious The fraud has been committed in such a manner that the father of the criminal will be the greatest loser by it. He is now an old man, seventy years of age, thirty of which he has been in connection with the bank; of unblemished reputation, and remarkable for the vigilant care with which he always guard ed the interests of the institution with which he wa connected. The bank will be a loser only upon the contingency that the means of Mr. Lane senior are not adequate to make good what has been abstracted Even were it to lose the whole it would only slightly effect its condition, as with its capital of only six hundred thousand dollars, its surplus on hand

amounts to \$279.671 18. THE LANE DEFALCATION CASE,-It is now stated by the MESEROLES that the young lady who figured in the LANE case, lived with her mother, at 280 West Nineteenth stre t. It is a neat four story residence, superior in appearance to those around it, and evidently occupied by those who were, or who have grown to be, persons of taste and refine ment. The house is nestly furnished, a variety of paintings being upon the walls, and other articles of tate and comfort adorning the rooms; but, although not gaudy, it is evident that it could be carried on, and honestly supported, by no clerkship income of \$1.000 per year.

Mrs. Meserole is a widow lady, of a matronly ap-Mrs. Missione is a wide way, of the person pearance, seemingly of not more man forty years of age, and still retains the appearance of youthful beauty. She was a black does, and her docortment is prevent; resent lady—like, 149. 4a. 7b. the fibe sylph-like order of beauty—not too tall, and well proph-like order of beauty—not too tan, and we pro-tioned: she is, apparently, about 18 years of ago, e brother, who, like his sever, bears a strong re-nblance to his mother, is evidently a year or two anger; and there is nothing about him to denote e "fast" young man, as one would be apt to sup-se, on hearing the stories about him and his sis-

something of two days and on his companionable the "fast" young man, as one would be aj't to support and attentions of his conversation, his love of mature, alike he will be all the beauties of this fair would in which we live; something of his devotion to agricultural pursuits, which, next to his professional and public doties, tormed the occupation of his life; something of his fundations for athletic and many sports and exercises; something of his irrendatips, and of his attachments warmer than friendiships—the something of the Joys and the sorrows of his home—to the strength of his religious convictions, his testing of the truth of the Christian Revelation; the tenderness and sublimity of the parting scene. Something of these topics I have elsewhere said, and may not here repeat.

Some other things, my friends, with your ind ignore the truth of the Christian Revelation; the tenderness and sublimity of the parting scene. Something on these topics I have elsewhere said, and may not here repeat.

On the 17th of July, 1804, a young man from New Hampshire arrived in Boston, all but penniless, and all but friendiess. He was twenty-two years of age and had come to take the first sleps in the career of life at the caretial of New England. Three days after arriving in Boston, all but penniless, and all but friendiess. He was twenty-two years of age and had come to take the first sleps in the career of life at the caretial of New England. Three days after arriving in Boston, all but penniless, and all but friendiess. He was twenty-two years of age and had come to take the first sleps in the career of life at the careful of New England. Three days after arriving in Boston, all but penniless, and all but friendiess. He was twenty-two years of age and had come to take the first sleps in the career of life at the careful of New England. Three days after arriving in Boston, as the processed of the statements made in regard to the family of the statements made in regard to the family of the statements made in regard to the

Inserv know a more generous spirit, a saft actions, a warrow friend.

I never know a man. He had some of the faults of a lotty spirit, a genial temperament, and a warm and generous nature; is baid none of the faults of a lotty spirit, a genial temperament, and a warm and generous nature; is baid none of the faults of a lotty spirit, a genial temperament, and a warm and generous nature; is baid none of the faults of the lotter of the state of the spirit of the state of the saft of the state of the saft of

LATEST.

The Great Eastern left the Nore at 9.15 on Frida,

THE SAM JUAN APPAIR.

The London Morning Post has an editorial on the The London Morning Post has an editorial on the report that General Harney had taken possession of the Island of San Juan, or Bellevue, in Puget Sound. It considers it possible that another boundary dispute may arise, says that the occupation of an island which is still sub judice, is the exercise of a power to which the British Government cannot tamely sub-

FRANCE AND PTALY. An article in the Moniteur, consuring the Italians for obstructing the carrying out of the treaty of Viliafranca, had caused a sensation and the funds declined. The Moniteur says the Emperor will not intercede further for the Venetians, but leave them to

e treated as Austria pleases. The Pope had an attack of fever, but was recover-The Papal Army had not ventured to attack the forces of the Romagna, led by Garmanton.

The Emperor of Morecco is dead.

A great fire had occurred at Erzeroum, and the town had again experienced repeated shocks of earthquake.

The Arabla's Mails.

reached us on Thursday. The telegraph has already supplied the chief points of the news but we add some extracts of interest. Regarding the suspension of the Zurich Conferences the Paris correspondent of the London Times thus

Austria insists upon knowing what really are the intentions of the Emperor Narolbon touching the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of the Treaty of Villafranca. She insists on the restoration of the Grand Dukes, refuses to admit the sovereignty of the people now carried out by the Duchies and Legations, will not consent to the territorial aggrandizement of Piedment other than the acquisition of Lombardy—in a word, she demands the status quo ante bellum, excepting the modification comprises in the loss of that ting the modification comprised in the loss of that

In this connection, the following statement of the military forces of Central Italy, by the Florence correspondent of the London Times, will be of interest. We may remark that the correspondent is unfriendly to the Italians :

It has been everywhere confidently stated that the forces of these revolutionized states amount to 40,000 or 50,000 men. The utmost strength of the troops which could now be brought into the field would not exceed 20,000, or at the utmost 22,000 combatants. The Tuscans now under the orders of Garmano may perhaps be reckened at 10,000 between regular troops and volunteers. Besides the Tuscans, Farming and exercise in Medica bringing as Regula bridge and the state of the etive operations than to be merely projected in a decree. The Romagna division, under MEZZACAPO, was of ready for two months after the enlistment was secred, and the arder of Italian volunteers was unroidably damaged by the first announcement of the acc of Villatranca. My hast certain news from time assured me, that in that city no more than five indical volunteers, chiefly made up of men distessed from the Piedmontees ranks, had been interesting to join the standard, by the last of an surdly large pay, which "bid fair to make them a unken and disorderly set." It is not likely that the see may be much different with the brigades of Mona and Reggio. In Romagna, the MEZZACAPO division has been greatly interfered with. New corps have in projected under General Rossenia and Colonel SELLI, which, together with the release of such volters as were unwilling to serve, have greatly thin-lite the ranks of the original Romagnole force, so at the utmost number alleged to be at the pretament under MEZZACAPO is computed at 8.000, is possible that to these we may add 3.000 men der Rossenia. The whole of this mass, both at dema and Romagna, consists of men the majority shom have never seen fire. The Tuscans have, I leve, four and a half of five batteries of cipht pieces in; in Romagna, the artillery numbers twelve cantillery of the properties of the real of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. The properties of non. In Tuscany, besides the 10,000 men now in the field, there may, perhaps, be a reserve of 10,000 men; but we must reckon among these 2,400 excelent gendarmes, the customs and coast guards, and ther troops who are not expected to leave the county; the remainder are recruits. If time be allowed for proper training, and if money be forthcoming, unquestionably the present efficient force of 22,000 men for all Central Italy may be raised to double its chall amount. FARM obtained a decree from the Assembly at its adjournment, to open a loan of 2,000,000.

Assembly at its adjournment, to open a loan of 5,000,000.

The Paris correspondent of the Independance describes the formidable naval preparations of France, Ten out of the twenty of the iron-casemated vessels are completed. Fifty large steam transports, each capable of containing 3000 men, will soon be finished. Preparations for defence are being made along the whole crast. Forts which have long been abandoned are being re-armed.

The Prince Narolbox had quitted Paris for Auvergne, from whence he will proceed to Switzerland. It is supposed that his journey has reference to the intended interview between the Emperors of France and Austria at the Castle of Ahrensberg.

THE GREAT EASTERN. of insurances on the Great Eastern, an English

The Empress Eugenre has just presented the dress

The Stenmship Great Rastern. We have before alluded to this steamer, and to its trip down the Thames, but the detailed

account of it by the London Times is of such

high interest that we make further full ex-

tracts:-Purficet, Sept. 7.—At length, after having encountered every vicinstude to which a commercial aspeculation could be expased, and endured every danger most calculated to test the strength and stability of the ship itself, the Great Eastern, for the first time, cast off her moorings yesterday morning, and in the course of a few hours was safely towed to Purfect. It was originally intended that the departure should have taken place on Tuesday last, and all announced confidently that the preparations for sea would be complete by that date. As usual, however, the thousand and one little odds and ends which are never finished, because not found wanting, till the last moment, remained to be done, and probably of all the busy hours which have been expended on the completion of this vessel, none were ever more actively employed than those of Tuesday and Tuesday night.

Just as the faint gray light began to break upon the river, the preparations for getting under weigh

the river, the preparations for getting under weigh were made. Several powerful tugs were in attend-ance, the four principal ones being named, curiously enough, the Victoria, Napoleon, Alliance and True enough, the Victoria, Napoleon, Alliance and True liriton. Moving the Great Eastern, however, was not an affair of casting out a tow rope and going ahead. There was, of course, the usual routine amount of shouting, and inexplicable orders and counter-orders, and fussing about of the tugs, before all was in readiness. Mooring after mooring was then slipped off. Captain Harnson and the pilot took their places on the starboard paddle-lox. Mr. Scorrt Resemined on the bridge to direct the action of the engines, both of which, oscrew and paddle,) were under steam. Captain Cossrook, one of the ablest American navigators, who brought the General Admiral over to this country, stood to transmit directions to the nean at the wheel, as Mr. Langley's new steering apparatus was not completely fitted. Mr. Phouss, the chief officer, took charge of the fore part of the ship, and to all the other officers were allotted stations, either to transmit directions or signal to things. Precisely at a quarter past seven the last moor ings were let go, but as at this time, the sweep of the tide had turned the great ship's bows in, so as to point rather in shore of the Seamen's Hospital ship, it was necessary to turn her slowly astern to get sufficient room to round the very sharp curve of the river below Greenwich. The screw onglines started first, working beautifully, without noise, heat, or even apparent vibration, and when the paddle machinery came into play, a few revolutions sufficed to get her head round to the point required. Then was the order given to go ahead slowly, and for the first time the Great Eastern started into motion, and with the slow majestic beat of her huge paddles moved grandly down the river.

The very tirst turn at Greenwich showed Captain the Busson and all the officers of the vessel that the first started into motion, and with the slow majestic beat of her huge paddles moved grandly down the river.

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the slow magestic beat of her huge paddles moved
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The very first turn at Greenwich showed Captain
Habuson and all the officers of the vessel that the
great ship was as thoroughly under command as a
river steamboat, and that the only difficulty to be
overcome, or rather to contend against, was her
length, in turning the sharp curves of the river, at
Greenwich, Blackwall, and Woolwich. The vessel's
draught was 21 feet 10 inches at and 22 feet 3
inches forward—about the very worst trim in which
she could have left her moorings, being down by
the head five inches, instead of some five feet down
by the stern. At Greenwich, on both sides of the
river, an immense multitude had collected, but
it was at Blackwall that the first really great
ovation was made. The news of her departure
had spread far and fast, and from the deck of the
great ship the shores could be seen at Backwall
both, ilterally darkened by people. Every house was
crowded, and the roofs covered with spectators; the
mast-house was occupied, the pier swarmed, the tops
and yards of the vessels in the docks scemed alive.
As the great ship approached, the enthusiasm seemedto pass the brunds which ordinarily mark such displays with Englishmen. The dense mass cheered,
shouted, waved hats, shawks, handkerchiefs, with an
abandon of gratification that was heart-stirring. It
was really aimost a national reception, and all seemed
to bave, as Englishmen, a share in the finest, switzet,
strongest, and handsomest ship which the world has
yet seen.

Blackwall Point was, indeed, the turning point inthe fortunes of the Great Eastern. The river at
this place forms an acute angle, round which the

Blackwall Point was, indeed, the turning point inthe fortunes of the Great Eastern. The river at
this place forms an acute angle, round which the
tide sweeps with strong but most unequal force.—
The admirable manner in which Captain Hammson,
and the pilot, Mr. Atkinson, managed the ship the
power and regularity with which the engines worked, would, if leit unobstructed, have soon got the
vessel round this place. But, of course, right in the
centre of the river, a bark, the Kingfisher, was moored, while a little beyond her lay a schoener, in such
a manner as effectually to block the "fall"
way" down the stream. The tugs were
signalled to get the Great Eastern's head
round, and tried to do so, but the strain
was too much; at the most critical moment two
of the hawsers parted, and for a few minutes the
noble vessel was, beyond a doubt, in a perilous position, as the sweep of the tide was strong and in an
instant drove her towards thore. Nothing but the
great power of her own engines saved her here,
though it was a delicate matter to use them properly.
It was necessary instantly to counteract the influence of the tide and get her head off shore; but at
the same time, to do so in such a manner as would
not give way enough to take her on shore on the opposite side of the river. Fortunately this was effected, fresh hawsers were passed to the tugs, the bark,
the cause of all the peril, shipped her anchor, and after an anxious delay of some 10 or 15 minutes, the
Great Eastern worked slowly round and turned the
peint of danger.

Once past Woolwich, all the difficulties were over. cont of danger.
Once just Woolwich, all the difficulties were over.

of insurances on the Great Eastern, an English paper says:

When inquiries were first made as to the rate of insurance for the Great Eastern the terms talked of ranged from five to fifty guineas, including all casus and the same perfectly under control, that while the tide was spirits of the exception of the running down clause, with the form insurance simply against total loss and not against other accidents the amount asked is only from 20s. to 30s. If the trial trip should prove satisfactory, many of the underwiters, it is said, will then be willing to grant policies at the ordinary risk. The company do not insure the vessel, but leave individual shareholders to protect themselves to such extent as each of them may deem advisable.

The Manchester Guardian thus speculates on the success of the Great Eastern is now safe at sea, she has still many dangers to encounter, and that the question whether it win be advisable to build more vessels on the same plan, is yet far from been satisfactorily answered. To all perils of the occan, is factorily answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly answered. To all perils of the occan, is grantly and the course of the ship, which it was said on an account of the ship of the occan, is always to the occan, is to suchor off Purificet thit to-morrow was set go at the bows, and the course of the ship, which it was said no anchors could ever hold, was at once checked, and the Great Eastern actually began to checked, and the Great Eastern actually began to swing round in the Thames as much under command as a cutter. For the single instant during which she as a cutter. For the single instant during which she swing and remained broadside to the stream she seemed literally to bridge across the river. There was room enough for her to swing, but not a foot to spare. The vessel came round to the full force of the tide, and her chain cable taughtened up out of the

BUROPEAN AFFAIRS,
One Work Later.

Arrival of the American General State State of the State of the State State of the State State of the State State of the State Chapman's-Head, more speed was purpoon the vessel, and in ten minutes she set at rest for ever all doubt as to her being the fastest vessel beyond comparison in the world. It has already been stated the proper

Eastern from all her river toils, were cast adrift at Chapman's-Head,more speed was putpopen the vessel, and in ten minutes she set at rest fer ever all doubt as to her being the fastest vessel beyond comparison in the world. It has already been stated the proper sca-geing trim of the Great Eastern is a little over four feet down by the stern. Instead of this she is, at present, six inches down by the bead, while her whole draught of water is too light to allow the proper immersion of her paddle floats, and no less than four feet of her serew blades are out of water.

At sca, the Great Eastern is intended to work at 25 lbs, of steam, the paddles never actually reached nine revolutions, and the screw only 27. Yet even when not employing two-thirds of the power, and in the worst trim, against a strong tide, she ran from the Lower Hope Point to the Nore light ship, a distance of 15 statute miles, in two minutes under the hour. Calculating for this data, it will be found that working to the rorlinary sea-going power will give her, even in her proposed trim, an average of from 18 to 19 miles an hour. During the time that the vessel was going at this speed of 13 knots, or fifteen miles, the engines worked with an acas that, when their size and power are considered, was perfectly astounding. There was considered, was perfectly astounding the perfect of the deck, of the past of the proposed of the feet was the perfect of the deck of the proposed of the f

day, and the anchor let go in Sfathoms, with 45 homs from the hawse-hole. Before anchoring, the seel was put about and went completely round, unristeam, in less than three-quarters of a mile.

The Hudson Tar and Feather Suit.

William Morcer vs. Peter Bogardus, Abraham William Mover vs. Peter Bogardus, Abraham Bogardus, William H. Hint, Myron Van Dusen, Silas H. Toby, Chas. L. Winchell and A. V. V. Elting.—This was an action to recover damages of the defendants, citizens of Hudson, in the sum of \$20,000, for an alleged outrage on the plaintiff, a colored man, in the latter part of July, 1806, he at that time being a barber in Hudson City. The complaint sets up the facts which appear in the evidence of the plaintiff, which we give below outfor fally. eing a barber in Hudson City. The complaint sets of the facts which appear in the evidence of the daintiff, which we give below quite fully; The answer admits that the plaintiff was tarred complaint, but deand feathered as slieged in the complaint, but de-nied that the defendants had anything to do with it:

med that the defendants had anything to do with it; and further averred, that the plaintiff had been guilty of seducing away from her father's house, the daughter of Mr. Elting, one of the defendants, a young lady alleged to be of unsound mind, and did by such means have criminal intercourse with her, which was avowed as a sufficient reason for the chastisement of the plaintiff.

The complaint in this case was filed in April, 1858, but has never before been reached. The place of trial was made here, on affidavits made by the plaintiff and others, that it would be unsafe for him to bring his suit in Hudson.

After an elequent opening by Luther R. Marsh, of counsel for plaintiff, the plaintiff was put upon the stand.

Mr. Mower, plaintiff, sworn:—My age is 49 or 59 years; I lived in Hudson in the neighborhood of fifteen years; I have a family; a wife and three children; I had a house and lot there; my house fifteen years; I have a family; a wife and three children; I had a house and lot there; my house and lot were worth to me \$2.000; my familiare was worth, perhaps, \$150; my shop tools were about \$250; my business was worth to me about \$25 per week; I was an officer in the church there; in the latter part of July, of 1856, I was in my shop, engaged in shaving a gentleman, and hearing some one walking lackward and forward, upon opening my shop door, to see who it was the mob rushed in, headed by one Buck Hammend, who said they wanted me; and the first I knew thereafter. I was picked up by Myron Van Dusen: Van Dusen said, (which was the first he heard.) "Hold on, boys, don't let's kill him here, let's take him on the square." (This was in front of his shop.) I said, "What in the name of Heaven are you going to do?" I had then seen that my wrist was broken: Van Dusen said that I should not have fought back: I asked what they were going to do with me; I then asked if they could not take with me there; he then laid hold of me, and took me out to the square, when Van Dusen said, "Boys, I've got him here. Now form your ring, and do with him what you please." The square was about two blocks from my shop; the mob followed there, and the cry was, "kill him;" they then ordered me to strip, myself; I asked what for; they said, "No matter, strip yourself, or it may be worse for you." Abraham B gardus and Charles Winchell stood near me, I asked of Begardus what it all meant; he said he knew nothing about it, but advised me to strip myself; Winchell said, "Hyou have any watch or money, give it to Mr. Bogardus, and Mr. Bogardus said, "Yes, let we lave it it then saw Peter Bogardus, and asked bit what it acant he raid it knew potoing about it, davised me to strip any self advised use to strip, and improbable; Winchell said don't stand here talking, but strip yourself; Winchell then laid hold of me and aided in stripping line, and there had he had been their painful duty to the and feather him, and it was ordered that he leave the been their paintal days to the and relation and any it was ordered that he leave the city, by that "Virgilance Committee of the City of Hudson;" they said I was not to return to the city; about this time, one Wm. H. Hunt, abutcher, said "Let me come in there with my butcher knife, and I will make an end of him;" the witness then related the process of the tarring and feathering. He said they took a swab and rubbed the tar on barship, until he was smeared, and then some one of the crowd rushed in, and turned the entire contents of the pail on his basid; they then threw handsfull of sand in his eyes, and gave him a coat of feathers, Winchell than said "noo matter, open the ring," and some one called for a rail: Winchell then said "no matter, open the ring," and when it was opened. Winchell said "run for your life;" I did not run, as I was trying to get the tar and sand out of my eyes so that I could see; I then started to walk off, when Winchell told me to run or they would kill me; giving me a push; I looked back and saw some one in their coat sleeves after me, who struck at me, but missed his aim and fell; I then run, and as I started, I heard a pistol report; they then chased me perhaps a quarter of a mile over sharp cinders, which cut my feet; I finally arrived at a thorn or bramble bush and tried to go into it, but the thorns were so thick I could not; they, however, thought I went in there, (and in trying to go into the bramble I get my feet full of thorus) and fired perhaps a dozen shots into the thorn bush; I then strolled about, and nearly lost myself in a marsh, but finally found myself in the neighborhood of my own house, and heard my dog bark, and heard the mob trying to brille into my house; I remained in that piece till about a o'dock, when I ventured home, and found the house much damaged, doors and furniture broken, &e.; I then got oll and tried to relieve my pains; I left the City

Cross-examined—I never lived in this city; I do not remember ever having been examined as a witness in the Superior Court of this city; I was never confined in the Tombs; I may have been there for a bail an hour; I was never in custody; I did not know hold of the plaintiff on the square; I did not know what they were going to do with him; the crowd took him away from me.

Henry Miller testified that in 1856 he was a Commissioner of Deeds: in Santonder, 1856, he saw Move.

this city about eight months; he subpænaed hims at the request of the defendants; he had kept track at the request of the defendants; he had kept track of the suit since its commencement; in June last he had no desire to be a witness for Mower; he had been in Mr. Huff's (the plaintiff's attorney) office, to find out i a subpena was out for him; he then told Mr. Huff what he knew, and Huff told him that they did not want him; the first time he called Huff was out, and witness saw Mr. Smith; that was all that passed at the time; did not think he told Huff that he was an important witness for Mower; did not mention any names of parties to Huff; Huff did not tell witness he thought that he (witness) was a spy; did not tell Huff that if he did not take witness he would go to the defendants; he was the head conspirator in the tarring affair; he was the self-constituted master of ceremonies; wit-ness got on the square ahead of the crowd some three

be was the head conspirator in the tarring affair: he was the self-constituted master of ceremonics; witness got on the square ahead of the crowd some three seconds; witness then again detailed the operation, but stated that he made no speech—it was only a few remarks addressed to the nigger, (laughter); Mower stripped pretty fast; witness sent for the tar and got the feathers himself; the purchase of these articles was a partnership affair between himself and Peyton Van Dusen; no one tried to prevent the far and feathers from being applied; witness procured a clan known as the North Whopping Boys to assist him, and the people knew it was not use to interfere with them; witness did not have tar enough to go over the whole body of the nigger, but he spread it as much as possible with the stave.

The cross-examination here closed, and Mr. Marsh requested the Court didso.

A. V. V. Eting, (father of the young lady whose outrage causes the suit sworn—I am one of the defendants in this case; I reside in the city of Hudson I have resided there more than 30 years; I have a family; I have known Mower 15 or 20 years; I was well acquainted with him; I remember the time ho was tarred and feathers.

I have resided there more than 30 years: I have a family: I have known Mower 15 or 20 years: I have a well acquainted with him; I remember the time ho was tarred and feathered; I was sitting in my store at the time; Mr. Benedict, a neighbor of mine, told me the first that I knew of the matter; I had not been wasking in front of Mower's store; I knew nothing of the matter until then; I was not on the square; said nothing to the crowd in reference to Mower; I did not in any way aid, assist or advise in the outrage upon Mower. The question of whether or not be had a daughter named Anna, was objected to on the ground that it was ruled out of the case. After some debate the answer was excluded.

On cross-examination, many questions were put to the witness to test his memory as to other occurrences of the day of the outrage, the answers to which, were not of any interest. He, however, testified that he did walk lete in the afternoon in front of Mower's shop; and the shad caught the night of the winters what transpired after Benedict came in and informed him that "they had caught the night."

Calvin W. Smith, swern for the plaintiff—My business is prosecution of claims against the Government; I was present when Crist gave his testimony; I saw Crist in the fore part of June, 1859; he called at my office and inquired if Mr. Huff was in the office with me); this was about the time this cause was expected to be called on the calendar: I had never seen Crist before; Mr. Mower was in the office at the time; Crist aid he had been sub po and the calendar it was from the plaintiff—and the policy of the called on the calendar. tiff; he said he had called to see about that subpsena he said he knew all about the outrage on Mower and notioned me one side; he then said that the defendants were all there at the time of the outrage he called once or twice at our office (65 Chathars st.) in regard to the matter, but could not tell whether it was before or after this conversation.

W. J. Huff, sworn—I heard Crist examined; I had seen him before; it was in June last, at my father?

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W. J. Huff, sworn—I heard trist examined; he see him before; it was in June last, at my father?

W. J. Huff, sworn—I heard trist examined; the seen him before; it was in June last, at my father, and he thought, by the plaintiff in this case; he said he saw all of the defendants on the ground at the time of the outrage on Mower; he also said that the defendants all knew that this was going to take place.

place.
S. P. Huff, the plaintiff's attorney, sworp.—The lacase ; he sad at the defendants were there, and of the wealthy people, who should have been made defendants in the case; he also said a great outrage lobest committed on Mower, and that he desired to shim righted; he said unless; subported bits it would go to the other side, and he should be exami-

d. The cross-examination of these witnesses was ve The cross-examination of these witnesses was very lengthy, and for the purpose of showing it to be pecu-llar that they should remember this circumstance, and not others which took place about the caractime, the last witness was put through a long cross-exam-ination, in regard to the pleadings which were their in Court. After the examination of this witness wa closed the plaintiff rested, and the summing up was postponed until Friday. During the trial, so far much good feeling has existed, and their interlocu-tory harrangues have caused great amusement a times.

William Mower vs. Peter Bogardus and Others.

William Mover vs. Peter Bogardus and Others.—
The fact becoming generally known, that he sunming up in this case was to take place or Friday,
the court-room was densely crowded witsuch as delight to hear the eloquence of counsel, and the audience were not disappointed
by the effort of either Judge Dean, for the
defendants, or Chauncey Shaffer, for me plain
tiff. Both counsel made the very best of their
case, and, likely, while each was speaking, the audience believed that he would certainly have to
yether this favor.

Judge Dean, for the defendants, relied mostly on the
plaintiff's apparent contradiction of the affidavimade to change the years, by his testimony

plaintiff's apparent contradiction of the affi-